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necessary to distinguish between the two confusing classes. It is a serious mistake to regard and treat a backward child as feeble-minded, but usually a calamity to treat a feeble-minded child as simply retarded. Dr. Huey's cases well illustrated the varieties of high-grade defectives. Some one equally able should give us a monograph upon the characteristics of children who appear to be defective, but who need only hygienic, medical and social care to become normal.

New York School of Philanthropy.

ALBERT H. YODER.

Jeffery, R. W. *The New Europe, 1789-1889.* Pp. viii, 401. Price \$2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

Under this somewhat ambitious title which leads us to expect a work emphasizing those features of European history in the last century that underlie the new age, Mr. Jeffery gives us a succinct, though not always faithful, re-statement of the military and diplomatic history of the period. The really vital, the dynamic forces of the nineteenth century, those which justify the title "New Europe" escape the author almost entirely. What purpose is there in mentioning names of generals and battles *ad nauseam* while many of the great reforms of the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, the transformation of agricultural Germany into industrial Germany, the growth of large cities, socialism, etc., are passed over in silence.

The work is manifestly based upon a re-working of teaching notes. But it would seem worth while even in tutoring, to consider the internal and domestic history of Napoleon's Empire rather than devote all the time to the campaigns. Similarly the organization of the governments of France and Germany after 1870 are at least worthy of mention in view of twelve pages on the Franco-Prussian War. Occasionally, as in the paragraph on the conditions in Italy on the eve of Napoleon's first campaign, the author shows a fine sense for this side of history. But here, too, the advisability of so juiceless a statement as the following on Alfieri is questionable in a book like this:

"Vittorio, Count Alfieri (1749-1803); he published 21 tragedies, 6 comedies, and *Abele*, which was a combination of tragedy and opera; he also wrote an epic in four cantos, 16 satires, many lyrics, and an autobiography" (p. 49).

The tables and charts which the author tells us in the preface are "in no sense anything more than reminders of the subject of the previous chapter," are suggestive, and in teaching might prove very helpful. But even here the general carelessness in preparing the work for the press is apparent. We have "The Pedigree of the Bonapartes" which not only fails to show the later claimants but allows only five brothers and sisters to Napoleon instead of seven. Similarly in the genealogical table of the Hohenzollerns, we have Frederick William instead of Frederick, and nothing to distinguish William I from William II; both are simply William. And not to seek for examples of slovenly work further, in this same table four of the rulers have date of death attached, the rest have no dates. It would be fruitless to draw attention to other evidence of the same sort.

As a history of the military and international affairs of Europe, the book is suggestive, but it is in no sense a work on "The New Europe."

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